

The Hong Kong Telegraph.

No. 84.]

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1881.

[PRICE—\$16 PER ANNUM.]

Shipping.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"ARRATON APCAR,"
Captain R. J. McConnell, will be
despatched for the above Ports on
THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at
3 p.m.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, September 16, 1881.

To be Let.

TO BE LET.

THE TOP FLOOR of No. 8,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Apply to
AFONG,
Photographer.
Hongkong, September 16, 1881.

TO LET.

A LARGE ROOM on the Ground
Floor of No. 6, Queen's Road,
next to Chartered Bank, suitable for an
office.
Apply to
T. N. DRISCOLL,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1881.

TO LET.

HOUSES at SPRING GARDENS.
Apply to
F. PEREIRA,
215, Wanchai Club.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1881.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS
AND
JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

D. K. GRIFFITH & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
LONDON AERATED
WATERS,
AND GENERAL AGENTS.
7, Beaconsfield Arcade.

J. ULLMANN & Co.
42, QUEEN'S-ROAD, CENTRAL, 42.
Importers of WATCHES,
CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, MARINE
and EYE GLASSES, in great
varieties, and General Goods.
N.B.—Watches carefully repaired
at moderate rates.

A. MILLAR & Co.,
PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS,
COPPERSMITHS, AND BRASS-
FOUNDERS, OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S-ROAD
EAST, WORKS—SPRING
GARDENS, WANCHAI

STAG HOTEL.
QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.
Good accommodation for Visitors,
English & American Billiards.
Tiffin at One o'clock.
Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated
and within easy distance of the prin-
cipal landing places.

J. COOK,
Proprietor.

**Hongkong Horse
Repository.**
LIVERY STABLES,
AND DAIRY.

J. KENNEDY,
PROPRIETOR.

Carriages of every Description
For Sale, or Hire.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**CONTRIBUTING SHARE-
HOLDERS** are requested to
send in a Statement of Business con-
tributed during the half-year ended
30th June, 1881, on or before Sep-
tember 30th, on which date the Ac-
counts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors
R. COOKE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1881.

Afong, Photographer,

HAS A LARGER COLLECTION
OF VIEWS than any other in
CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.

Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all
other Styles of Portraits at equally
moderate prices executed under the
supervision and management of
D. K. GRIFFITHS,
Studio 8, Queen's-road.

NOTICE.

LAU TSUN SAM,
MEDICAL PRACTITIONER AND
DENTIST, TEACHER OF
CHEMISTRY, AND WATCH
AND CLOCK MAKER.

Sewing Machines and every de-
scription of Mechanical Appliance and
Musical Instrument repaired. All
orders executed promptly, in the best
possible style, and at moderate charges.

No. 107, WELLINGTON STREET,
HONGKONG.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD,
WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS
AND LUMBER
always on hand.
L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881.

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY,
HOUSE AND ESTATE
AGENTS.
RENTS COLLECTED.

BROWN, JONES & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS.
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.
MONUMENTS ERECTED.
9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

FOR SALE.

PRIME GENEVER in Stone Jars;
MARTEL BRANDY *** at \$6.50 per
Dozen; WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS and KUM-
MEL, Good NAVY COCOA (retail at 20
Cents per lb). SALOON RIFLES and
CARTRIDGES, Good REVOLVERS, RELOAD-
ING CAPS, SHOT and CARTRIDGE CASES
in Sizes, &c., &c., &c.

J. F. SCHEFFER,
54, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

FOR SALE.

A FEW DOUBLE BARREL BREACH-LOAD-
ING GUNS, 100 Loaded Cartridges
and Bags with them, at \$20 each.
J. F. SCHEFFER,
54, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A First Class PONY PHAETON
by Lenny of Croydon.
Apply to
M. A.
The "Hongkong Telegraph" office.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881.

Intimations.

V.  R.
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 219.

SALE OF THE OPIUM FARM.

Notice is hereby given, that TEN-
DERS for the PRIVILEGE of PRE-
PARING and SELLING PREPARED
OPIUM within the Colony for the term
of ONE, TWO, or THREE YEARS
from the 1st of March, 1882, under
the provisions of Ordinance No. 2 of
1858, No. 1 of 1859, and No. 7 of
1879, will be received at this Office
until Noon on MONDAY, the 24th
October, 1881.

Each Tender should specify the
monthly payment offered for the period
above-mentioned.

The Government does not bind itself
to accept the highest or any Tender.

Should the highest Tender be less
than the sum the Governor thinks a
fair price for the Opium Farm, His
Excellency in Council will grant Li-
cences direct under Section 3 of the
Ordinance, and take such further steps
as may be necessary to realize a fair
price.

By His Excellency's Command,
M. S. TONNOCHY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 20th August, 1881.

**TUITION IN THE FRENCH
LANGUAGE,**
by Monsieur LOUIS PIRON, SEN.;
SINGING (CULTURE OF THE VOICE)
by Monsieur EUGENE PIRON, JUN.,
44, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, August 30th 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

THE Undersigned have been ap-
pointed AGENTS to the NEW
YORK BOARD of UNDER-
WRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.
SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP..... 3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been ap-
pointed AGENTS of the above Company,
are prepared to GRANT POLICIES
on MARINE RISKS to all parts of
the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS'
Merchant Navy }
Navy Boiled } CANVAS.
Long Flax }
Crown }

ARNHOLD KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

William Schmidt & Co.
GUNMAKERS, &c.
BEAconsfield ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites
of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted
at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition
always on hand.

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AND COMMISSION AGENT.
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

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KELLY & WALSH

HAVE just landed and have For Sale the following NOVELS:—

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Ouida's Novels.

Dickens's Novels.

James Payne's Novels.

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Whyte Melville's Novels.

Miss Braddon's Novels.

Wilkie Collins's Novels.

Charles Lever's Novels.

All the above at 75 cents each.

"Nana's Daughter," a continuation of "Nana," \$1.00
Zola's New Novel—"Thérèse Raquin" (in English)... .. \$1.00
Ouida's "Moths," \$0.75
"An Old Fogey," by the Author of "Hurley-Barley," \$0.75

GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S COMIC OPERA

"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE,"

Full Music Score, with all the Words and Dialogue—Price \$150.

As only a limited number are on hand, early application is necessary in
order to secure copies.

KELLY & WALSH—QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1881.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

Continuation of the

Great Clearance Sale.

This Sale will POSITIVELY CLOSE on SEPTEMBER 30.

All Goods marked in plain figures.—Terms Cash.

N.B.—The DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT is now in
full working order, under competent EUROPEAN
SUPERVISION.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1881.

T. N. DRISCOLL,

TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Next door to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

White, Brown, and Fancy Striped Cotton Socks.	White Merino Undershirts and Draw- ers.
White and Fancy Striped Merino Socks.	Red Drab Merino Undershirts and Drawers.
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White and Grey Scotch Lamb's Wool Socks.	Shetland Scotch Lamb's Wool Under- shirts and Drawers.
Knickerbocker Hose.	White French Cashmere Undershirts and Drawers.
White, Brown, and Fancy Striped Lisle Thread Socks.	White Shirts, Military and Pleated Fronts.
Brown Balbriggan Socks.	Coloured French Regatta Shirts.
India Gauze Undershirts and Drawers.	Crimean Shirts, in all Wool and Silk and Wool.
Smalley's Gauze Merino Undershirts and Drawers.	Silk Scarves in latest styles.
Linen and Paper Collars and Wrist- bands.	Wool Scarves and Wrappers.
White Kid and Dogskin Gloves.	White Cambrio Handkerchiefs.
Coloured Cloth Gloves.	French Braces in all colours.
White and Brown Turkish Towels.	Silk Umbrellas.
Honey-comb Towels and Bath Blan- kets.	Waterproof Coats and Suits.
Knitted Cholera Belts.	Ivory and Gold Studs in suites.
Portmanteaus, Trunks, and Bags.	Black Silk, Straw, Tweed, and Drab Shell Hats.
Drab and Felt Hats in newest styles.	
Masonic Regalia.	

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is under the supervision of an experienced West End cutter. A perfect fit is
guaranteed, and all orders will be executed with punctuality and despatch. A
splendid assortment of the finest goods to be procured in the trade now in stock.
Shirts of every kind made to measure on the shortest notice at reasonable prices.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1881.

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WINE MERCHANTS,

Marine House, 15, Queen's-road.

HAVE for sale ex recent arrivals, Light Breakfast OLARETS in quarts and
pints. After Dinner OLARETS in quarts and pints.

CHATEAU LAFITE, MARGAUX, LAROSE, LEOVILLE CLOS DE
MAURIN, &c. &c.

De St. Marceaux & Co's CHAMPAGNE in quarts, pints and half-pints.

CLARET in WOOD.

CHARTREUSE, CURAÇOA, MARASCHINO.

Price list on application.

A. S. WATSON & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS,
 AND
 Manufacturers of the following
AERATED WATERS, viz:
SODA, TONIC, SASSAPARILLA,
AND POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
 7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
 PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast
 Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

SHANGHAI PHARMACY.

CANTON DISPENSARY.

THE DISPENSARY,
 FOOCHOW.

THE
Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1881.

SINCE penning the lines published on the 16th instant, on Opium in China, the following address on this important subject, delivered by the Rev. Charles Voysey, at the Langham Hall, in April last, has reached us. Mr. Voysey's remarks are not only highly interesting as showing the strong feeling in England on the Opium Question, but are so exceedingly temperate as compared with acrimonious utterances which so frequently emanate from Exeter Hall, that we offer no apology for again introducing the subject. Mr. Voysey said:—

The Opium Question is *prima facie* a political subject, though not one of party politics, men of all shades of opinion joining in condemnation of the trade. Were it, however, only political it would not seem to me fit for discussion here. I take it up on the ground that it is not only political but national, not merely national but moral, and therefore intimately associated with religion. Those of my hearers who know all about the question must bear with me if I state the principal facts for the information of those who know little or nothing about them. I have no doubt that when these facts are heard for the first time, they will excite a profound astonishment that any English Government could be capable of perpetrating such cruel tyranny, and that any subsequent Government could deliberately connive at and perpetuate it. Forty years ago a war broke out between England and China on this wise. The Chinese Government, regarding opium as a poison and the use of it (non-medicinally) as a vice of the most degrading nature, had endeavoured as long ago as 1793 to stamp out the plague by prohibiting its cultivation, importation and use, edict after edict being issued and followed up by stringent precautions. Notwithstanding the measures and repeated remonstrances with the British Government, our merchants persisted in smuggling into China large quantities of opium: after seven years' urgent but futile entreaty the Chinese Government commissioned an officer from Peking to Canton to put an end to the trade, to seize and to destroy all the opium that could be found. This High Commissioner executed his task so well that he confiscated opium belonging to the British and lying in Chinese waters to the value of nearly two millions sterling, and poured the whole of it into the sea. To revenge this most justifiable act, our country carried war into Chinese territory and finally succeeded in extorting from them 6,000,000 dollars in payment for the opium destroyed and 12,000,000 dollars for the expenses of the war. In the following year a treaty was concluded of which one of the articles conferred the right of the Chinese Government to seize and confiscate all smuggled goods of any description, and to prohibit the smuggling ship from further trade. The smuggling went on till the next outbreak of war in 1857, at the conclusion of which the Emperor of China still refused to permit the importation of the drug. The treaty of Tientsin, followed in 1860, when the Chinese finally consented to admit our opium at certain ports subject to an import duty. It should be observed, carefully that this treaty was ratified in Peking, the capital of the Empire which was then actually in possession of the British and French allied forces. Nothing less than physical force would induce the Chinese Government to consent to a traffic fraught in their eyes with so much ruin

to their people: Lord Elgin, speaking of those concessions on the part of China, says:—

They have been extorted from its fears. Sir Rutherford Alcock, late British Minister at Peking, confirms this view in these words:—

To keep as clear as possible of all foreign Governments is a very natural desire on the part of those who have thrice in a single generation had objectionable treaties imposed upon them at the point of the bayonet.

Sir Thomas Wade, Her Majesty's Ambassador at the Chinese Court, declares:—

Nothing that has been gained was received from the free-will of the Chinese. The concessions made to us have been from force, not from justice, and the conscience of the nation, in defiance, that is to say, of the moral convictions of its educated men—not merely of the office-holders, whom we call Mandarins and who are numerically but a small proportion of the educated class, but of the millions who are saturated with a knowledge of the history and philosophy of their country.

The treaty of Tientsin provided that the articles should be open to fresh discussion on either side every ten years. In 1869 the Prince of Kung and the Chinese Foreign Office both verbally and in writing urged upon us the abolition of this frightful traffic. But twelve years have come and gone and all the response given by us to the poor Chinese has been a contemptuous silence and an increase in the supplies of opium forced upon their people. A further effort to diminish the evil effects of the introduction of opium was made by the Chinese Government by appealing to us to stop the smuggling and to make the consumers pay a heavier duty upon the drug; but the convention signed to this effect at Chefoo in 1876 appears never to have been ratified, on the ground that it would have neutralized the policy hitherto preserved by this country in respect to that drug. Now let us enquire what that so-called policy is? It is the creation of large revenues in support of the Indian Government by the cultivation and exportation to China of the poison, opium. Returns vary of course, but in round numbers the net revenue from this source alone is admitted to be no less than six millions sterling. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone is here my authority on this question of policy. In 1870, he is reported to have said, speaking of the immense gain to India derived from the opium trade:—

This is one of the most remarkable cases the whole fiscal history of the world presents. I do not suppose there is, or ever has been, a country—probably there never has been another country—in the world in which 46,000,000 of its revenue has been derived from a particular article, of which you could say with so close an approximation to the truth, without any violation whatever of political justice, that the 46,000,000 was virtually and substantially paid by the inhabitants of another country who did not complain of the burden.

The victims of the drug may not have complained of the burden, but all the rest of the people, with their rulers at their head, did and do complain most bitterly of the political injustice and the immoral tyranny of our policy. Mr. Gladstone continues:—

Again, until you have proved that this drug is wholly intolerable and ought to be absolutely proscribed as productive of unmitigated mischief, you have no moral right to deprive a considerable portion of the people of India, who are engaged in the cultivation of it, of what is probably their only means of subsistence.

Mr. Gladstone's argument is perfectly sound, but it cuts both ways. If the drug when used non-medicinally is harmless, its cultivation is justifiable; if, on the contrary, it is fearfully noxious, and has been so proved to be noxious as to excite the opposition and involve the stringent prohibition of nearly a fourth of the human race, then its cultivation is not to be justified on the ground that many people subsist by its culture. As long ago as 1817 the directors of the East India Company wrote, in their instructions to Lord Cornwallis, directions to limit its consumption as much as possible, and to prevent its introduction into districts where it was not used, adding:—

Were it possible to prevent the use of the drug altogether, except for the purpose of medicine, we would gladly do it in compassion to mankind.

In Europe, in the United States, Egypt, Turkey, British Burma, Siam, China, and Japan, wherever opium is used as a luxury it is, without qualification, condemned. The Japanese, in their treaty with us in 1858, absolutely refused to admit its importation. I believe the United States, in their recent treaty with China, have promised never to send any opium. The fact of its being deleterious, ruinous, and worse than fatal is admitted not only by the medical profession but by all who have ever witnessed or experienced its terrible effects. To turn back to the beginning of our opium policy, I should like to read to you what Mr. Gladstone said about it in 1840:—

They (the Chinese) gave you notice to abandon your contraband trade. When they found that you would not, they had a right to drive you from their coasts on account of your obstinacy in persisting in this infamous and atrocious traffic. You allowed your agent to aid and abet those who were concerned in carrying on that trade; and I do not know how it can be urged as a crime against the Chinese that they refused provisions to those who refused obedience to their laws, whilst residing within their territories. A war more unjust in its origin, a war more calculated to cover this country with permanent disgrace, I do not know, and I have of. The Right Hon. Gladstone opposite spoke of the British flag waving in glory at Canton. That flag is hoisted to protect an infamous contraband traffic; and if it never was hoisted except as it is now hoisted on the coast of China, we should recoil from its sight with horror. Although the Chinese were undoubtedly guilty of much absurd phrasology, and of little ostentatious pride, and of some excess, justice in my opinion is with them; and whilst they, the Pagans, the semi-civilized barbarians have it on their side, we, the enlightened and civilized Christians are pursuing objects which are at variance both with justice and with religion.

In 1857 Mr. Gladstone again opposed

the second Chinese war, joining the Earl of Derby, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Cobden, Mr. John Bright, &c. in compelling Lord Palmerston to appeal to the country. But in 1870 Mr. Gladstone endorses all he had before condemned, and mournfully do we record his change of opinion:—

But that state of things departed once and for all when the Chinese Government arrived at the wise resolution (under terror of British arms) that under the circumstances of the case, it was not possible to struggle against an appetite so strong and a tendency so decided as that which possessed a large portion of the Chinese people; and consequently they determined to deal with opium as a commercial commodity, and to admit it into the country on payment of a duty.

The 'wise resolution' and consequent 'determination' existed only in dream-land, or else the expostulations, prayers, and entreaties of the Chinese authorities were the most false and hypocritical pretences ever put into language. It will be hardly fair, however, to make any attack upon the maintenance of the opium traffic without at least stating the arguments of those who defend it. A correspondent of the *Times*, in that paper of the 31st March last, does not say anything in favour of it on the ground of the financial interests of India, but is content with affirming that it is not so great an evil as it is supposed to be, nor so great a violation of the moral wishes of the Chinese Government and people. In the first place, he points to the fact that the habit of smoking opium is common all over China, though it is by far the most prevalent in the West, and says that no more stigma is attached to it than the smoking of tobacco. Also he states that an inferior quality of opium is largely grown by the Chinese themselves, for their own consumption by the poorer classes. And from these facts he would have us infer that the charge against England of forcing opium upon the Chinese is false. It is well known that opium was first introduced into China about the year 1750, but that nearly 50 years after, when its pernicious effects were fully recognized, the Emperor Kang-Hsi absolutely prohibited the entrance of the drug, and from that time forward the Government of China has steadfastly continued to oppose it. If, however, the vice is now so prevalent and has become too widely extended for the control of the Government—which is easy to admit—I do not see how that in any way justifies our policy. For the spread of the vice may surely be traceable in a great measure to our traffic, to our tempting the Chinese with an opium of superior quality, and to the undeniable aid rendered by ourselves to the people in evading the prohibitory laws. If it be true that our policy has made it more than ever difficult for the Chinese Government to cope with the mischief, I do not see how that fact can be urged in favour of our continuance of the policy. The only other argument of any weight urged by the *Times* correspondent is that the effect of opium is by no means thoroughly bad; that it is only injurious in excess. He writes:—

As it is a pleasure (or a vice) which is quite possible to enjoy moderately, the majority of the smokers take their opium as most Scotchmen take their whisky—in moderation; and a Chinaman stupefied is a much less terrible person than a Scotchman drunk.

But the same writer says:—

That it enslaves, enfeebles and may kill all who take it in excess is equally incontestable. That it impoverishes all except the well-to-do is equally incontestable.

We might surely say the same of alcohol, only that we are assured on the highest testimony that the poisonous effects of opium are many times worse than that of intoxicating liquors. I think it is well to bear in mind that moderate indulgence in opium may suit some Chinese constitutions. No mistake is so common or so easy to fall into as that of thinking that all men are alike and must be treated and dieted in the same way. I am sure, after witnessing what the human frame can do and bear under the greatest diversities of diet and so-called luxuries, it would be rash to exclude anything as a possible benefit to some rare individual, and our only conclusion must be that of the old proverb—'What is one man's meat is another man's poison.' Let us admit, then, the possibility that for some Chinamen a moderate use of opium is not more harmful than a moderate use of tobacco for some Englishmen, or of whisky for some Scotchmen. Not one grain does this weigh against the two overwhelming facts that the excessive use of opium is worse than fatal to millions of Chinamen; and that in consequence thereof the Chinese Government have entreated us not to force our supply upon their consumption, and on two occasions have gone to war with us in consequence of our tyrannical and immoral disregard of their rights. In favour of the trade may be certainly urged the fact that it is a source of great revenue; that it maintains a large agriculture, industry, and commerce, giving employment to as many as 5 per cent. of the immense population of India. Obviously, to intercept by any sudden measures the means of subsistence from so many fellow creatures would be highly criminal. The existence and present conditions of the traffic are therefore entitled to their due weight. But when all is said, the sterling integrity of the English mind will go back to the unvarnished truth, and look the facts steadily in the face. We shall be forced to remember that two wrongs do not make a right; that if any course of conduct be wicked or unjustifiable it must, sooner or

later, be abandoned, and that, cost what it will, England will not be a party to a traffic demonstrably pernicious to mankind. It will take long to open the eyes of the country, it will take much longer to provide a remedy for the evil, and to direct the energies now basely devoted to opium to the cultivation of some more harmless and beneficial product. Treaties once made are with difficulty torn up, with still greater difficulty re-written. But all these and other impediments will be surely overcome when we have fairly roused ourselves to see what our plain duty is, and wherein we have gone astray. I do hope much from the sterling integrity which has hitherto characterized our national conduct. The blots and ugly exceptions are still there to remind us of our shame. Scarcely a race of men inferior to ourselves can hold us entirely guiltless of wrong or of some imperious cruelty. But we do our best to atone for our transgressions when we see them. With pardonable haste, and even with blundering stupidity, we apologize and make amends for a clearly detected injustice. But one thing hitherto we are not afraid or ashamed to do—to own ourselves in the wrong when it is clearly brought home to us. It is on this ground we may anticipate much good from the increasing agitation about this traffic in opium. The question of right and wrong will be made uppermost. It will be looked at in all its bearings till a true moral verdict is obtained. Then we know the right will be done whatever it be. That we have done wrong in the past is already admitted on all sides. The question for the hour is, What ought we to do now? And that word 'ought', if only it were to guide and rule ourselves as individuals, what a different Parliament we should have, and what superior governors and cabinets! We cannot discern and censure their faults and shortcomings without honestly blaming ourselves. If they are timid and time-serving, it is we who have made them so and forbid them to be otherwise. If they have so lost all real independence, all moral courage, all heroic principle, it is we who bought them by our suffrages on purpose to be servile, on purpose to hide their honest convictions, and to act not from principle at all, but from expedience. When do we choose a representative to speak and act for us out of the deep convictions of an honest heart? No, anything but that. We choose him because he will be our puppet to move as we choose to pull the strings, to be our parrot to chatter the platitudes we bid him say after us, to vote on the side not of our consciences and tender human hearts, but on the side of our pockets, to save not our characters but our cash. That things might have been worse I will not deny; that they have been getting worse of late years with our enlarged franchise is most certainly true. That they will sink into still greater depths is also true, unless we first set the example of principle before expedience, justice and truth before party, and the service of God before the service of mammon. Carlyle has lived and died amongst us, making our generation burn and flinch under his scathing reproofs, making some of us tremble under his prophetic frown. But we must do more than applaud his rhetoric or shudder at his warnings. We must see what he bids us look at, and turn not our eyes aside till its lessons are learnt, and then straightway put forth our hands and do it, not counting the cost or the toil or the scars, heedless alike of the hootings and the huzzahs of parliaments and mobs, caring only to come out from the arena of mortal life with clean hands, an honest tongue, and a pure heart.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The steamship *Julietta* will undock at Kowloon this afternoon.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of the 14th inst. says:—His Excellency Sir John Pope Hennessy, the Governor of Hong-kong and Lady Hennessy, arrived here to-day per the *Peiho*.

A fair number of sportsmen patronised Deep Bay and its vicinity at the end of last week, and we are glad to learn that good sport was generally obtained. We have not heard of many very large bags, although one keen hand showed nineteen brace of snipe and five pigeons for a morning's work, which, even conceding that our friend is a splendid shot, must be considered exceptionally good work. There were very few sportsmen who did not obtain several brace of snipe, and all reports yet received tend to show that prospects of the season are unusually favourable. The hot weather has been rather a drawback, but as we cannot expect to have everything our own way, we must contentedly put up with all such inconveniences and difficulties. There will be some havoc committed on the West River one of these days. The editorial blunderbuss is being carefully cleaned and put in order for the anticipated slaughter of the innocents.

The numbers of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending 18th September, were:—Europeans, 144; Chinese, 2,369; total, 2,513.

The Spanish Minister will proceed to Peking at the end of this week, accompanied by two secretaries. The Brazilian and Italian Ministers will visit the capital shortly.—*Courier*.

Affairs in Tunis are apparently becoming more serious every day. We now learn that the Arabs have surrounded the French camp at Laghowan, and that continuous fighting is going on.

Telegrams from Manila, reporting a great fire in that city, have been received in this colony. Although no detailed particulars have yet come to hand, we learn that sixteen houses in the Scolta were completely destroyed.

We (*Courier*) learn from the best authority that Admiral Duperré will visit Shanghai shortly, and will remain here for some time. His vessel, the *Thémis*, on arrival here, will be docked and subjected to a thorough overhauling.

We learn from Shanghai that H. E. Chen Su-yu, the newly appointed Minister to the United States arrived there from Peking yesterday in the steamship *Fung-Shun* from Tientsin, and is at present the guest of the Canton guild.

We note from a telegram dated London the 18th inst. that France has prolonged the treaties of commerce with Great Britain for a period of three months. This should give both countries ample opportunities for arriving at a satisfactory solution of what has become a difficult and vexed political question.

The Criminal Sessions were commenced yesterday in both courts before Acting Chief Justice Snowden, and Mr. James Russell, Acting Puisne Judge. The whole of the cases were of an unimportant character, the usual petty larcenies almost filling the calendar. Not a single case tried was of sufficient general interest to merit a detailed report.

The statements which appeared in the *China Mail* on the 17th inst. purporting to be a true and impartial report of the proceedings of the Government of New South Wales, in connection with the steamship *Ocean*, has not escaped our notice. Our advices from Sydney do not correspond with Captain Webber's assertion, but in fairness to that gentleman we suspend judgment on the whole case, until the receipt of reliable particulars expected by the steamship *Brisbane* shortly due.

Mr. Ameer Khan of Cabul, lately a member of the Hongkong Police Force, and now a professor of Arabic in this colony, has been distinguishing himself by practising the Black Art on Mr. Abdoolah Fukeera, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Wing Kee, the well known Government contractor. It appears that the professor taught Arabic to some of Mr. Fukeera's relations, but owing to something which the latter heard, the services of the learned gentleman were dispensed with. We are not informed whether this Ameer vowed revenge or not; but it is certain he commenced assiduously practising throwing stones at the door of Mr. Fukeera's residence, no doubt wishing to get his hand in. He further armed himself with a big club, and paraded up and down in front of the house; and actually was wicked enough to sit on a mat behind the house day and night. To add insult to injury to procure a censer, a Koran, and another book, and amused himself with shaking his fist at the members of Mr. Fukeera's family as they passed out and in. All this business was intended to bewitch the family, who naturally enough got scared of the evil one, and at last the police were sent for. At a public interview with Dr. Stewart this latest edition of "John Wellington Wells" had the errors of his ways pointed out, and the alternative offered him of leaving the Court a poorer man to the extent of \$5.00 or an enforced residence of seven days in the seclusion of Victoria Gaol.

At the Police Court, before Dr. Stewart yesterday, a couple of Chinese shopkeepers who reside in West Street were charged at the instance of Inspector Cleaver with throwing filth in-

to the public street on the 17th instant, and were very properly convicted and fined for the offence. The Chinese have a very filthy and objectionable habit of throwing "slops" from the doors, and frequently from the verandahs of their houses into the middle of the street, greatly to the annoyance and inconvenience of respectable passers by. We have personally suffered from this nuisance more than once. Last evening when riding along the Queen's Road, almost opposite the Police Station, which adjoins Fletcher's Buildings, a Chinaman came out of his shop with a basin full of dirty water which he deliberately threw into the middle of the street right in front of the horse, a very fractions one, by the way. The animal reared up, backed into a passing jinricksha, and eventually bolted along the Queen's Road. Fortunately he was pulled up without any accident happening, but it was a lucky chance. It is the duty of the Inspectors of Nuisances to put a stop to this kind of thing, and we trust they will not fail to bring every case which comes under their notice before the Magistrates.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Cricket Club was held in the Pavilion yesterday afternoon. The following members were present, the Hon. W. M. Deane, Messrs. H. Foss, A. R. Blandy, Lieut. Friend, Lieut. Charley, A. K. Leigh, W. Dunman, A. G. Stokes, S. Lowe, W. H. P. Darby, A. Coxon, H. J. H. Tripp, J. J. Stuart, A. J. Easton, A. Levy, W. H. Mossop, G. A. Caldwell, J. Sampson, F. Hazeland, C. S. Barff, and H. W. Sampson.

The Hon. W. M. Deane, in the absence of the President of the Club, Mr. H. B. Gibb, was elected chairman; and Mr. Foss, owing to the indisposition of Mr. W. Hynes, acted as Secretary. The Minutes of the last meeting, and the annual report (already published in our columns), were read and confirmed.

The Chairman then said—Gentlemen, it is again my pleasing duty to present to the members who afforded us the pleasure of looking at good batting and bowling last season the usual tokens of our esteem and regard. I regret there is no way of deciding pre-eminence in fielding, as nothing would give the Committee greater pleasure than to recognise and reward the professors of this important branch of the game. However, I have no doubt the captains of the teams next season will reward them by letting them have plenty of it. I may mention that we give a bat for seventy runs in a first-class match; to get a second the batsman must make 100, and for a third 1,000 will be necessary. Nobody has been in the thousands as yet, but, like the young lady before her *début*, several members "hope to be." First, I have to present Mr. Dunman with a prize bat for the highest batting average, which shows that he is, like the celebrated Mr. Griffiths, emphatically a safe man. He is also entitled to one for his score of 85 in the Public Schools Match, and another for 105 in the Fire Brigade Match. Mr. Dunman, however, in the most liberal manner, expressed his willingness to take two in full discharge on its being intimated to him the Committee did not intend to give any more. Mr. Hynes receives a bat for scoring the greatest number of runs for the Club last season, one of his score of 114 for Old Residents in China, and another for 114 for Players over 30 and under 30. He has, on similar grounds to Mr. Dunman, been induced to accept two. Dr. Bridges is entitled to a bat for his innings of 94 against the Navy, and Mr. de Courcy Forbes gets one for 75 in the same match. Mr. R. K. Leigh also gets one for his innings of 71 against the Army and Navy. Mr. A. K. Travers receives a prize ball for the best bowling average last year. Unfortunately he appeared on but few occasions, and we hope to see him give the club the benefit of his services oftener. Mr. Hynes is entitled to a bat for taking the greatest number of wickets, but as he bowled the greatest number of balls there are no points about this achievement, so he waives his claim in favour of our own undergrounder, Mr. Tomes, who made so favourable a commencement as a bowler last season, and whose bowling average is next to Mr. Travers's.

The Chairman proposed and Lieut.

Friend seconded:—"That members and visitors playing lawn tennis shall do so in proper India rubber sole tennis shoes. Every member transgressing this rule shall be fined \$1 for every transgression, which the Secretary is directed to collect without fail," which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said the members would all regret to hear that Mr. Gibb was not likely to return to Hongkong. Mr. Gibb was a gentleman who had served the club for many years and was one of the greatest patrons of cricket they had ever had in the Colony; he had long had a place on the Committee and had been the President of the Club, and he (the speaker) thought it would only be an act of courtesy on the part of the meeting to appoint him now an honorary Vice-President. This was carried by acclamation.

The Chairman said the next business was to elect the Committee. The Committee consisted of eight members, including the President and Secretary. In selecting the members he thought it would be well to bear in mind the desirability of putting down the name of some gentleman who had a special knowledge of lawn tennis to look after that game. It was also customary to have two of the members of the Committee from the garrison, and it was suggested that Colonel Papillon and Mr. Charley represent the army.

The committee was then elected by ballot with the following result:—Mr. Coxon (President), Mr. Hynes (Secretary), Colonel Papillon, Lieut. Charley, Hon. W. M. Deane, Mr. Darby, Mr. de Courcy Forbes, and Mr. Foss.

The opening match was fixed for Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th and 6th October, and the Chairman stated that the ground would be open for practice at cricket and lawn tennis from Saturday, 1st October.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

A few faint hurrahs at the Council Chamber of the Senado, accompanied by the indispensable fire-crackers outside, have just now, Sunday 3 p.m., proclaimed, to those whom it may concern, that Senhor Searnichia is re-elected a Deputy of Macao, by a vast majority. Rejoice, ye sons of freedom, and thank your comet, that a new era of reform, prosperity, and gambling luck has dawned over the "Cidade do nome de Deus, não ha outra mais leal!" Men of good will have put their heads together and thought it wise to re-elect their military favourite. They would not attempt the novelty of sending Dr. Lucio da Silva to the Cortes. He might not prove such a staunch patriot as Mr. Searnichia; he might lack courage to do his duty, and such duties to devolve upon a Deputy for Macao! Being a man of medicine, he might prescribe a salutary demolition of the gambling dens, and then, alas Macao! Being, moreover, a man of money, he might be a little independent in his opinions at the Cortes, and disdain Ministerial ribbons; and then what bitter revelations he might not make, of the *modus vivendi, operandi, et cogitandi* of this secluded oasis! Being a man of learning, he might detect important flaws in the system of education prevailing here, and perhaps unmask the dark promoters of the still darker project of the amalgamation of all schools with a ponderous Government Lyceum. Being a man of peace, he might tell other men of peace at Lisbon, how many bright youths of Macao are forsaking instruction, the only means of lucrative employment, and are daily thickening the ranks of the Police Force, or the National Battalion, inspired by the soldiering mania!

Now political novelty at Macao is a plant long ago withered and gone. The soil is arid: the air is disturbed by the notes of the bugle; the lower classes seem inclined to organise an Order of Mendicants; the middle classes submit on their scanty bearocratic pittance, and are patriotic for an idea; the upper ten lie inactive, living on the glories of the past.

The future looms hideously in the horizon. Trade will not return; the Chinese are in possession of what remained after the emigration times; they now hire the best houses, and occupy almost every palatial building. One-fourth of the Praya Grande is tenanted by the admirers of Confucius. Their revenue cruisers and Customs Stations encircle Macao with an iron

band. Last year it was reported the Chinese claimed Macao as their territory. Now, the descendants of Latin race, with their hands in their pockets, philosophise over the state of things, and nodding their important heads, say, somebody is to be blamed for all this. Who is he? The Deputy? The Government? the electors, or the Comet?

There is still a chance of salvation for Macao. People should muster strength and make virtue out of necessity. There are two things to be done. In the first place, the Macaenses should elect a worthy representative of their own, a sworn friend and agent, who should take his stand at the Cortes and advocate the interests of the colony with clearness of views, firmness of disposition, strength of arguments and and of facts, and a masterly independence. He should command ample space in the columns of Lisbon newspapers to rouse public opinion outside the Cortes. He should be well paid, well fed, and sufficiently respected.

In the second place, foreigners should be attracted to settle and trade here, by giving them every facility. But for the "East India Company" residents and merchants, as well as the "Nederlandsch Handel Maatschappij," Macao would have been nothing else but a heap of rocks and a cemetery of Chinese fishermen. The Company's Merchants built the best houses, they did the best business, and taught the older Macaenses the practical walks of commerce and industry. Well, English and other foreign merchants, should be particularly invited to come to Macao. And a goodly change of weather will ensue, to commence with.

Until this be done, there is no prospect of revival for the "Gem of the oriental earth." There may be ribbons, and bugles, and all the panoply of war; there may be festivals and processions, and all the pomp of religion; there may be a gigantic speculations on Fantan, or a decline of gambling propensities: but unless you get trade, commerce, and an influx of foreign merchants and residents, unless you get into a closer contact with real European civilisation and morality, ye inhabitants and electors of Macao! by the sweet of your brow, ye shall eat but a hard crust of bread!

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tuesday, September 20th, 1881.

One o'clock P.M.

After the large amount of business done yesterday, there is now quite a lull in the affairs of the Stock Exchange. Docks, which were freely invested in after we went to press yesterday at 45 per cent. premium, and in one instance at 46, are very quiet this morning, and offers to sell at 45 pass unheeded. A small lot of Sugars at 160 cash changed hands, which is the only transaction in this stock we have been able to trace. Banks remain unchanged at 110, no attempt having been made either to buy or sell. There are plenty buyers of Steamboats at 25 per share premium, but as holders decline to sell unless at an advance on that price no business has resulted. Hotels we still quote at 112 per share, with buyers at that figure. An offer to sell at 113 was not closed with; however the stock is very firm in the market. Nothing else requires special comment.

Shares.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Shares—110 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,675 per share ex dividend.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,600 per share.
North China Insurance Company—Tls. 1,125 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 830 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, —\$300 per share, Buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company Shares—\$980 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$290 per share, Sellers.
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—45% premium, Sales.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company's Shares—\$25 per share premium, Buyers.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 162 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$85 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$112 per share, Buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$160 per share, Sales.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debitaires)—3 per cent premium.
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$160 per share, Sellers.
Hongkong & China Bakery Company, Limited—\$50 per share.
Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1878—1½% premium, Ex Int.
Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1881—3½% premium.

Exchange.

On LONDON,—
Bank Bills, T.T., 3/8
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 3/8½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/8½
Credits, at 4 months' sight, ... 3/9
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/9½
On PARIS,—
Bank Bills, on demand, 4.64
Credits, at 4 months' sight, ... 4.76
On BOMBAY,—
Bank, T.T., 222½
On CALCUTTA,—
Bank, T.T., 222½
On SHANGHAI,—
Bank, T.T., 72½
Private, 30 days' sight, 73½

Hongkong Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Register, Queen's-road).

HONGKONG, 19th & 20th Sept. 1881.
BAROMETER—1 P.M. 29.958
Do. 4 P.M. 29.928
THERMOMETER—1 P.M. 83.
Do. 4 P.M. 83.
Do. 1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 80.
Do. 4 P.M. Do. 83.
BAROMETER—9 A.M. 30.000
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. 82.
Do. 9 A.M. (Wet bulb) 80.
Do. Maximum 83.
Do. Minimum (over night) 79.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 19, *Anadyr*, French str., 2,477, Macé, Shanghai 17th Sept., Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.
Sept. 20, *Pakhoi*, British steamer, 877, Deville, Canton 19th Sept., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Sept. 20, *Diomed*, British steamer 1,240, M. H. F. Jackson, Foochow 18th Sept., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 19, *Peng-chao-hai*, Chinese gunboat, for a cruise.
Sept. 19, *Fu-yew*, Chinese steamer, for Canton.
Sept. 19, *Chinliang*, British steamer, for Canton.
Sept. 19, *Sunda*, British steamer, for Yokohama.
Sept. 20, *Marlborough*, British steamer, for Swatow.
Sept. 20, *Ping-on*, British steamer, for Hoihow, &c.
Sept. 20, *Africa*, German steamer, for New York.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Diomed*, British steamer, from Foochow, Mrs. Pollock and family, and 13 Chinese.
Per *Anadyr*, French steamer, from Shanghai:—For Hongkong, Messrs. E. Degener, M. Farlow, Cagli, and nine Chinese. For Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Haskell, Landells, and Schuitzer.

MAILS.

The following mails will close:—
To-day, 20th September,—
For Hoihow and Haiphong, per *Wells*, and *Brutus*, at 5 p.m. For Hoihow, Haiphong and Touron, per *Vorwaerts*, at 5 p.m.
To-morrow, 21st September,—
For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, per *Thales*, at 11.30 a.m. For Saigon, per *Penado*, at 4.30 p.m.

Why are the people of England considered the worst judges of cattle?—Because the Pope sent over a *Bull* to England, and the people thought it a bore.

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BUTTER, Danish & French, Philippe & Canada's PATES &c.,
CHUTNIES & CURRY
POWDER, TEYSSONNEAU'S FRUITS in juice.
COFFEE, SUGAR, &c., &c.
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OUTLER PALMER & Co.'s "CARTE BLANCHE," HEIDSIO & Co.'s MONOPOL, pts. and qts. ADOLPHE COLLIN'S BOUZY CABINET.
MUMM'S (JULES) CHAMPAGNE pts. and qts.
NEYEN'S (BODEN) BOUZY, pts. and qts.
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Krug's CHAMPAGNE, pts. and qts.
OUTLER PALMER & Co.'s CHATEAU MOUTON, LORMONT, pints, and quarts.
ARAUZAN (Chateau), pints and quarts. ERMITAGE LUDON, THIBOEUF (Chateau), pints and quarts.
CHATEAU LAROSE (Cuvier & Adet's), pints and quarts.
CHATEAU LAFITE, pints and quarts. IRES GRAYES, pints and quarts. BREAKFAST CLARET, pints & quarts. OLD INVALID CLARET.
St. JULIEN, &c., &c. Breakfast Claret.
Burgundy, Hock, Sherries, &c. Chamberlain, Chablis (White), Liebfraumilch, Hockheimer, Niersteiner, Steinberger Cabinet, Rudesheimer Berg, Konin Victoria Berg, Chateau Yquem, Grand Vin, Haut Sauterne Marsala, Saccione's Pale Dry White Seal Sherry, Yellow Seal Amontillado Sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.'s Sherry, Invalid Port (1848), Hunt's Port.

Brandy, Whisky, Liqueurs, &c. 1, 2 and 3-star Hennessy's Brandy, La Grande Marque Brandy, Cutler Palmer & Co.'s Brandy, Ruyet Guillet & Co.'s Brandy, 1 to 4 stars; Finest Old Bourbon Whisky, highly recommended, Kinahan's LL Irish Whisky, Jamieson's Irish Whisky, Royal Glendee Whisky; AVH Gin, Swaino Board & Co.'s Old Tom Gin; La Grande Chartreuse, Green and Yellow, Maraschino de Zara, Ouragao pints and quarts; Angostura, Boker's and Orange Bitters, &c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by Cameron and Saunders, pints and quarts. GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E & J. Burke, pints and quarts. PILSENER BEER, in quarts. DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the Gallon.
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Indians with the Chinese
and other nations of Asia
Guia do Christao 1.00
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lours of our Blessed Lady by
the Rev. Antonio Pereira,
S. J., Translated by Rev. W.
Palgrave, S. J. 0.20
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com um Dicionario de Vo-
cabulos 0.60
Ball Room Guide 1.00
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Encyclopedia Elementar 1.00
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Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

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will henceforth be carried on under
the same style by the undersigned,
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J. J. DE SOUZA.

H. LUBECK.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

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Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

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Ramporee Chuder.
&c., &c., &c.

Chinese Goods.

Silk Crape Shawls, Silk Hand-
kerchiefs, Scarves, &c., &c.,
Hongkong, 21st June, 1881.

R. FRASER-SMITH,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
ARBITRATOR,
AND
COMMISSION AGENT.
CLUB CHAMBERS, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

F. VINCENOT,

No. 4, PEEL-STREET,

HAS For Sale ex late arrivals.

Cassis Di Dijon (Red Currant Wine).
Sauterne Sec (quarts and pints).

Large Assortment of Clay Pipes from
Paris.

Sheeps Tongues.

Games Pies.

Chocolat Menier, fine.

" superior.

" surfine.

" excellence.

" " Vanilla.

" superior "

" surfine "

" excellence "

Fruit in Juice assorted from Bordeaux.

Bordeaux Claret in wood.

Dry Vegetables for Soup.

Fenard Butter extra superior.

Chateau Lafite ... per doz. qts. \$11.00

Do. per 2 doz. pts. \$12.00

Chateau Larose ... per doz. qts. \$11.00

Do. per 2 doz. pts. \$12.00

Chateau Margaux per doz. qts. \$11.00

Do. per 2 doz. pts. \$12.00

Chateau Leoville per doz. qts. \$11.00

Do. per 2 doz. pts. \$12.00

St. Emilian ... per doz. qts. \$ 7.50

Duplessis Cottage per doz. qts. \$ 6.00

Medoc per doz. qts. \$ 7.50

St. Julien " per doz. qts. \$ 6.50

" per doz. pts. \$ 7.00

Chateau de Choisy per doz. qts. \$ 5.00

Bonne Cote Vieux per doz. qts. \$ 5.00

" per doz. qts. \$ 5.50

Bordeaux Claret } per doz. qts. \$ 3.50

Montferant... } per doz. pts. \$ 4.00

Old Breakfast } per doz. qts. \$ 2.50

Claret } per doz. pts. \$ 3.00

Bordeaux Breakfast } " \$38.00

Claret } " half-cask \$20.00

Haut Sauterne ... per doz. qts. \$ 9.00

Marsala ... per doz. qts. \$ 6.00

Brandies, Spirits and Liqueurs.

W. R. Randon Vineyard } ... \$ 6.00

Proprietors ... per doz. qts. \$10.00

Kirsch-Wasser ... per doz. qts. \$ 8.00

Cavalier Freres fine } per dozen \$ 8.00

Champagne ... per doz. \$ 6.50

Irish Whiskey, LL... per doz. \$ 6.00

Scotch " per doz. \$12.50

Bourbon " per doz. \$ 8.00

Absinth Pernod Pills... per doz. \$ 8.00

" Moullet ... per doz. \$ 6.50

" Nolly Prat... per doz. \$ 2.25

Yellow Chartreuse per doz. qts. \$25.00

" per btl. \$ 2.25

F. V. Respal ... per doz. qts. \$14.00

" per btl. \$ 1.50

Creme de Noyau } per doz. qts. \$13.00

Marie Brizar } per doz. qts. \$ 1.25

Do. ... per btl. \$ 1.25

Cacao de Vanilla ... per btl. \$ 22.00

Curacao Marie } per doz. qts. \$ 2.00

Beizar ... per bottle \$ 2.00

Do. per doz. qts. \$14.00

Peppermint } per doz. qts. \$ 1.50

Get Freres } per btl. \$ 0.60

Alcohol of Menthe from Riegles } \$ 10.00

(Lyon) per bottle... } per doz. pts. \$ 1.00

Benedictine... } per pt. btl. \$ 5.00

Do. ... per doz. qts. \$ 8.50

Noilly Prat Ver. } per doz. qts. \$ 8.00

mouth... } per doz. qts. \$ 0.75

Sherry Dry, ... per doz. qts. \$10.00

Assorted Liqueurs from Noilly } per doz. qts. \$ 1.00

Prat per dozen quarts ... } per doz. qts. \$10.00

Any kind ... per doz. qts. \$ 1.00

Bitter Tivet ... per doz. qts. \$10.00

Do. per doz. qts. \$ 1.00

Angostara Bitters per doz. qts. \$10.00

Do. per doz. qts. \$ 0.70

Gondron Guyot ... per doz. qts. \$ 8.50

Assorted Syrup (from Bordeaux) } per dozen bottles \$ 8.50

Amer. African... } per doz. qts. \$ 8.50

G. Picon... } per doz. qts. \$ 8.50

THE BAKERY.

Best French Bread supplied to all parts
of the Town every morning.

French Pilot Bread guaranteed to keep
for 15 days in good condition.

Hard Bread or Biscuit... per lb. \$ 0.05

" best quality " } per lb. \$ 0.08

Best American Flour per } \$10.00

barrel of 200 lbs. } \$ 4.00

Do. 1 sack of 100 lbs. } \$ 2.00

Do. 1 sack of 50 lbs. } \$ 0.05

For smaller quantity } per lb. \$ 0.05

under 50 lbs. } per lb. \$ 0.08

Soda Biscuit ... per lb. \$ 0.08

Cabin Biscuit ... per lb. \$ 0.06

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Exclusive of late arrivals and departures this morning.

In this table the anchorage of Hongkong Harbour is divided, for purposes
of reference, into five sections:—No. 1 extending from Green Island to the P.
and O. Company's Wharf; No. 2 from the P. & O. Company's Wharf to the
Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Wharf; No. 3 from the Canton and Macao
Steamboat Co.'s Wharf to the Government Wharf; No. 4 from the Govern-
ment Wharf to the Wanchai Pier; and No. 5 from the Wanchai Pier to
Kellett's Island.

Vessels.	Section.	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.
Steamers.						
Activ	*	Sept. 4	Revebeck	Danish	268	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
Anadyr	3	Sept. 19	Mace	French	2477	Messageries Maritimes.
Arratoon Apear	*	Sept. 2	McConnell	British	1392	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Brutus	2	Sept. 18	Voego	German	460	Robert Afook & Co.
Cascapedia	4	Sept. 11	Fraser	British	1924	Russell & Co.
Consolation	2	Sept. 10	Young	British	764	Yuen Fat Hong.
Diomed	3	Sept. 20	Jackson	British	1240	Butterfield & Swire.
Emuy	3	Sept. 5	Blanco	Spanish	222	Remedios & Co.
Fame	3	—	A. Stopani	British	117	H. K. & W. Dock Co.
Hailoong	*	May 18	Hunter	British	277	D. Lapraik & Co.
Julietta	*	Sept. 11	J. Arias	Spanish	376	Melchers & Co.
Ningpo	3	Sept. 17	Cass	British	761	Siemssen & Co.
Ocean	4	Sept. 11	Webb	British	1039	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
Oaklands	2	Sept. 18	Peyne	British	710	Soy Sing.
Pakhoi	3	Sept. 20	Deville	British	877	Butterfield & Swire.
Penedo	1	Sept. 13	Kenderdine	British	652	Nam Sing & Co.
Prinz F. Carl	3	Sept. 14	H. Mohr	German	1121	Vogel & Co.
Prinz Heinrich	2	Sept. 17	Hoffmann	German	872	Yuen Fat Hong.
Sea Gull	4	—	Hayden	American	48	China Traders Co.
Shun Tip	3	July 7	Man Fu	Annamese	93	Captain.
Suez	3	Sept. 2	W. M. Dodd	British	1390	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Sunda	3	Sept. 13	Reeves	British	1029	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Thales	3	Sept. 18	Pocock	British	820	D. Lapraik & Co.
Triumph	4	Sept. 7	Gould	British	1797	
Tung-ting	3	Sept. 18	F. Dunn	Chinese	315	C. M. S. N. Co.
Tunis	3	Aug. 15	Irvine	British	886	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Vorwaerts	2	Sept. 14	Evers	German	612	Wieler & Co.
Yee-Tay	3	July 7	Lee Tung Tuk	Annamese	1200	Captain.
Yottung	2	Sept. 13	Goggin	British	286	K. Acheong & Sons.
Volga	†	Sept. 19	Guirand	French	956	Messageries Maritimes.
Wello	2	Sept. 18	Mossmann	German	393	Meyer & Co.